more dangerous than war, and if that comes we know where the American people, or at least the Republicans, will stand. The Speaker had considerable knowledge of Gen. Graut, and he believed that he (Grant) never did a political act but what he had done conscientiously, and for what he thought the best interests of the country. He may have erred in some things, as all men must, but President Grant will at all times stand up for the right of the results. The cheering news we receive

like one who did take and give equal pleasure. Of course the Eastern question came up, but in a muffled voice. No one had the ili manners to ask the Prince for news; but His Royal Highness, quick to perceive the direction in which his guests' inclinations lay; exclaimed, of the morning that the Earl of Beaconsteld strived, "Well, may God help us!" On which a peppery warrior, pronounced unfit for service by reason of his years, although as young and active as any then present, said, in a loud voice, as if he were giving the word of command to march or to fire, "No, by God; we must help Him, or there will be nothing done." There was something pathetic in the scholarly determination of Kitschl, the famous Leipsie philologist, who has just died. His health gave way under the strain of constant work, and he was seized by an affection of the nervous system, which prevented him from walking. He was obliged to ride to the lecture-room and back to his house. By degrees he was compelled to give up gardening, of which he had been very fond, and even the turning-lathe, to which he had taken as a substitute for outdoor exercise. At length his weakness was such that he could no longer walk up or down stairs, and was for outdoor exercise. At length his weathers was and was obliged to keep a servant to carry him like a child from his study to a carriage, and from the carriage to his lecture-room and to his deak. But his mind remained healthy to the hast, and so far ruled his feebble body that he did not resign his post until he felt the hand of death upon him. It was on the 31st of Outober that he wrote with a trombling hand a few hardly legible lines to the Dean of his Faculty, to request the favor of being excused from continuing his lectures. "Nothing but bitter necessity," he said, "compels me to take this step." Nine days after this he lay on his death-bed.

M. Stophens's appearance is so picturesque

sterance of great speech. Everybody was happy. The

Princess, too proud for vanity and too sweet to refuse the worship of men's hearts, moved among the guests like one who did take and give equal pleasure. Of course

Mr. Stephens's appearance is so picturesque that he is a boon to the writer of letters. Mrs. Clemmer writes thus to The Cincinnati Commercial, in describing the opening of Congress: "A little way up the aisle sits a queer-looking bundle. An immonse cloak, a high hat, and peering somewhere out of the middle a thin, pale, This brain and eyes enrolled in countless thicknesses of fianuel and broadclotts wrappings, belongs thicknesses of fiannel and broadcloth wrappings, belongs to the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia. How anything so small and sick and sorrowful could get here sil the way from Georgia is a wonder. If he were to draw his last breath any instant you would not be surprised. If he were into out in his coffin he needn't look any different, only then the three would have gone out in those barning eyes. Set, as they are, in the wax-white face, they seem to burn and blaze. Still, on the countenance is stamped that pathos of long-continued suffering which goes so to the heart. He took the modified eath in his chair, and, when he had taken it, his friends picked him up in it and carried him off as if he were a feather. When he has not strength enough to hurt a fica, he takes a solumn oath never again to bear arms against the country that takes back, as if he had never wounded her, this once recreant but never ignoble son."

Miss Annus Dickinson has written and ap-

Miss Anna Dickinson has written and appeared in a new play at Philadelphia, called "True to Herself." On Wednesday evening she said of this play to an Item reporter: "It is written, rehearsed and acted within a week. It was begun last Thursday evening, and it is not yet flaished. I am on the last scene of the play now. All the rest is thoroughly rehearsed by the company. I am determined not to shut an eye until last word is written." On Thursday eventhe play was produced. The Press says that the play has been permitted to assume rather a narrative than dramatic form, and the plot unfolds slowly and awkwardly. It adds: "Laura Chester, as personated by Miss Dickinson, seems to be a young, intellectual, noble-souled woman of the 'Hannah Thursion' type, but with less heart and deeper passions—a woman who might willingly become a living sacrifice for the sake of a friend, but would track to the death a foc. Laura Chester is presented as 'an adrees,' but had she been announced as a school teacher or feurille advocate of universal liberty the imagination of auditors would have needed less suggestive food. So professional sections, however near she may have attained to the perfection of art-artlessness, can entr-city leave behind her the atmosphere of the stage when in the society of friends, but the Laura Chester of last evening Lave few indications of ever having stood before the footlights."

The Fines says. In assuming the part of Laura, Miss Dickinson challenges comperison with the scores of leading actresses on the American stage. White she does better than in the 'Crown of Thorns,' sindows better the Quakerisms in her voice and shows more case that the play has been permitted to she does better than in the 'Crown of Thorns,' suedce better the Quakerisms in her voice and shows more cas and grace in her acting, stint she does not fill out the parss well as a dozen stock actresses we could name. The is much of Miss Dickinson herself in the denunciation of Lord Rutherford when she tells him that, poor and wenthough she is, justice shall be done to her dead mother and in her independence and defiance of public opinion strong in a sense of her own recitude. The love-makin is stiff and unreal. There is no hint of the feeling of the heart, which does not come bluntly in so many words."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Virginia has been suffering from "Platonic It is high time for Gov. Grover to emigrate.

stry is already too warm for him. The "Revised Statutes of Oregon" is the volume in greatest demand at the law libraries.

The sanctity of an oath and the continuity of the telegraph wire in Florida will have a more peaceful time of it now.

Is the House of Representatives competent to elect a President unless three candidates at least have been voted for by the Electoral College t Mr. Hewitt is too ambitious. He ought to

have known that he had enough to do in keeping his own party straight and in electing Tilden without attempting to manage President Grant too. It is a common enough thing for two per-

sons to claim to be one, but Mr. Croniu of Oregon stands alone in history as the first and last man who claimed to be a "plurality" of a board of three members. Gov. Grover has already been called Benedict

rnold 1,707 times, and Judas Iscariot 1,653 times. It seems to be a case of unanimous verdict without of tation. Even the Democrats fail to defeud him, which is the most startling condemnation possible.

The spectacle of a party trying to steal one President and impeach another at the same time has been reserved for the Centennial year. The success of the experiment will undoubtedly be so lamentable that a second trial will not be made for another contary.

Speaker Randall and his brethren will have a tough job of it in trying to prove that the Twentysecond Joint Rule is still alive. Its death is not only officially recorded, but leading Democrats are on record he having made speeches at the funeral. It is clearly soother case of too much record.

It is in order now for some of the exquisftely sensitive journalists who have been calling upon Gov. Hayes to withdraw from the contest to make a similar request of Gov. Tilden. This Oregon business seems to be a pretty clear case of fraud. Perhaps The Nation will be impressed with the patriotic duty of making a solemn appeal in an "extra." It should be done at once to be effective.

If the dispute about Oregon is not settled till Congress makes the final count in February the order in which the States are taken up at that time will be of interest. If the order of previous years is followed, Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina will be passed upon before Oregon, for the custom has been to take the States in geographical order, beginning with Maine, and going through the Eastern, Middle, Southern and Westera divisions. If they are taken in alphabetical order Oregon will still be behind Florida and Louisiana, though shead of South Carolina.

The attempt to make the country believe that Senator Conkling had made up his mind to come out in a speech demanding the counting in of Gov. Tilden, seems to be dying of its own stupidity. The Democrats have been trying to coax bim up to the job by saying all manner of nice things about him and predicting the fame he would sequire by such a remarkable proceeding, but the Senator calmly upsets the whole project by saying he is not thinking much about the Presidential muddle anyway, and certainly is not preparing any such speech. To any one except a Democrat the absurdity of trying to make a bolter out of Mr. Conkling would be apparent.

Secretary Chandler seems to be spoiling for a fight with the Democratic House. They have sent to New-Orleans for copies of telegrams sent there from New-York in the hope that they can thus find evidence upon which to impeach him. He does not seem to be badly alarmed, for he says to a Heraid correspondent: "Let them bring on their impeachment and show up any telegrams I have sent. I defy them to make anything out of them, and I am prepared to stand their investi-gation; but they can't show one disbonest or improper act of mine as enairman of the Republican National Ex-tentive Committee, or in the whole of my lite."

There is no disposition to underrate the Democratic capacity and disposition to kick up all the disturbance possible rather than lose the Presidency. That the party means to fight, if worst comes to worst, bobody believes. That it will make a tremendous uproar, nobody doubts. The Cincinnati Commercial is dis Posed to regard the outlook as serious, for it says: "Those who think there will be a quiet time presently, have not estimated with intelligent care the formidable elements for mischief that are accumulated in this country, and the critical public dangers in the constitutional trisis into which we are east, and which will test before we shall see the peace that we knew the other day, as nothing has yet done, the capacity of the people for self-government, and of the Government for self-preserva-

The Hon. B. F. Wade made some pertinent remarks before the Ohio Electoral College on Wednesday. The main points of his speech, as given in The Columbus Journal, were as tollows: "The nation is in a more critical condition now than it has been at any time since, or, perhaps, before the war. If Tilden has a majority of the ral vote, no difference how much we may regret it, re must stand by it. If Hayes gets the electoral vote, he must be inaugurated. Anything short of this would he would advise every man to stand squarely up to this. The corruption of the ballot box is thoroughly familiar, was magnificently done,

the rights of the people. The cheering news we receive from all parts of the country fills our hearts with the hope that righteousness, although trampled under foot in some places, will yet triumph."

Just what the South Carolina Democrats want their Northern allies to do is not apparent, but it looks as if a fight of some kind were expected. That is the only interpretation of the following incoherent appeal from The Charleston News and Courier; "Is the spirit of '76 gone 1 Did the men who fought at Lexington, at Bunker Hill, and at Quebec leave no love of cor stitutional liberty as a heritage to their children ! They fought for home rule and the freedom of the ballot box. Where now is the right to be ruled by nen of our own land! Is the Governor of New-York from Texas! Is the Speaker of the House of elegates in Delaware from Maine † By no means. Yet, in this free and equal State, we have a Chamberlain for our Governor! And who are his aids in this work of iniquity i An army, whose laurels have been won under a Taylor in Mexico, under Scott and Andrew Jackson, a Taylor in Mexico, under Scott and Andrew Jackson, under Metlellan and Sherdan. Have we fallen so low that the graduates of West Point must be our police I Men of the North! rise up and rescue the once fair name of this land from disgrace. To you belongs the task, and to you it should be a pleasing duty. There is one more step to be taken, and that leads to ruin. Military despots on one hand—constitutional liberty on the other. Choose this day between the two. The effects of one we now feel. What the other was your oldest men have not forgotten."

GENERAL NOTES.

The terrible calamity in Brooklyn has directed the attention of the officials in several cities to the methods adopted in theaters and public balls for extinguishing fire. Mayor Cobb of Boston had a long con sultation with Chief Engineer Green on Thursday, and finally instructed him to visit every place of public entertainment in the city and find out how many doors there were and what were the appliances for checking fire. The chief remarked that in his opinion every theater and hall in Boston could be emptied in five or seven minutes under occinary circumstances, but in some of them the doors and passageways were by no means so wide as they should be, as in case of a stampede many would be

The last report of the Directors of Convict Prisons strikingly illustrates the ingenuity of English eriminals. One of the inmates of Portland Prison con trived to make out of pieces of wire and string some skeleton keys, which he succeeded in concealing in his cell. By removing a pane of glass from the window of cell. By removing a pane of glass from the window of his cell he managed to teach its lock, which he opened, and would in all probability have passed the main gates of the hell had he not been happily frustrated by the deputy-governor, who was making his rounds at the time, and saw him in the corridor. He was immediately ascured. In his cell was found a dummy head, centrived out of some felt and his rag bag plastered over with soap, which, placed under the hedclothes, so closely resembled a sleeping man's face and head that it might well have deceived the night officer when inspecting the cell.

There is a small theater in the Black Hills known as the Bella Union Varieties. The members of the company can find nothing in the range of dramatic literature that has sufficient realism to be set before an audience made up of pioneers, blackguards, gamblers, and miners, to whom life is real and carned, and not at and miners, to whom life is real and carned, and not at all artificial. The actors cannot project them elves into the tragedies of playwrights, so they act out their own tragedies in the presence of an appreciative audience. About the middle of November an ax was thrown upon the stage by the husband of one of the actresses. The stage was cleared, and the assailant assumed an attitude before the audience. Suddenly the avenger appeared at the wings—it was Dick Brown—and fired four shots at the intrader, shricking as be threw down the revolver, "He has followed me long enough." The audience was wild with delight. wild with delight.

Nearly a hundred persons were killed or wounded in the recent stampede in the Chinese theater, in San Francisco. The story now has a new and terrible significance for Eastern readers. The panic was started by a Chinaman who was frightened out of his wits. Some one had carclessly thrown on the floor a lighted clear or one had carclessly thrown on the floor a lighted eight or cicarette, and the matting in the gallery had caught fire. The man the first noticed the flames, instead of stamping them out, apraing to his teet and in the Chinese tongue relied "Fire! Fire!" at the top of his voice. The panic-stricken audience sprang to their feet and rushed for the door, giving no heed to the actors on the stage, who were as self-possessed and brave as were Miss Chaxton and Mr. Studiey at the Brooklyn Theater. Meanwhile, a man in the gallery had taken of his overcost and smothered the flames. The theater was saved, but it was too late to stay the panic.

The bold corsair, with his "one virtue and a thousand crimes," has been banished from current literature in spite of the certificate of good character with which Byron favored him. The ingenious San Francisco press is making an earnest effort to restore the gentie pirate to the affections of the public by chronicling the exploits of Capt. Bully Hayes, a buccancer of the South Sens. He has stolen ships, schooners and cargoes; he has transported water casks lined with cooles and ship has transported water casks lined with cooles and ship ped as freight; he has shipped through the bands of the captains of American and English war ships; he seized a British schooner off the coast of Siam, and taking a carge at Strong's Island sent her to Hong Kong, where the mate in charge sold both vessel and goods; he liberated 150 Spanish convicts on the Philippine Islands, and was liberally rowarded by their Carlist friends; he was im-prisoned at Manila, and was finally sent to San Francisco by the American Consul; and now he has set sail in a small scheoner, and Steinherzer's friends Intimate that his next scene of action wilf to Sanoa. Nice pirate story, atthough there isn't a woman in it.

It is very discouraging for sympathetic and well-meaning relatives to bury the wrong man. About three weeks ago the body of a raurdered man was found in Santa Clara County, Cal. There were two bullet wounds; the threat was cut from ear to ear, and the wind-pipe was laid bare. The body was exposed for several days in San José, and finally a woman identified it as that of John C. Arnold, who had left San Francisco a short time before to join a negro minstrel troup. The tidings cast a chadow upon the household of his brother in Sun Francisco. An undertaker was disputched to San José and the remains were taken to his brother's house. José and the remains were taken to his brother's house. The face was disfigured by the builet, but the heavy moustache looked natural; there were characteriste deformities of arm and leg; the eye had a cast; and there was a become ring on the finger. The funeral services were held, and the hearse was followed to the family plot at Lone Mountain by brother, sister, and mother and a rroup of mourning friends. After the ceremonies were over the family received a letter from San Luis, dated after the murder and signed, "Your affectionate brother, John C. Arnold."

A special training is required for the millinery trade, as a well-meaning but credulous old gentleman in Virginia City, Nev., is now willing to ac knowledge, according to The Gold Hill News. A mil liner, who was unexpectedly summoved to San Fran-effeo, begged her landlord to take charge of the shop during her abscuce. She did not have time to give him a schedule of prices, and her absence was prolonged to ten days. The old fellow was of a confiding nature, and whenever the ladies came in to purchase feather or ha he sold the goods at their own valuation. Never was there a livelier trade in millinery goods. The store was crowded day and night. Four dollar hats were sold for half a dollar. Laces went for a song, and extrich feathers were as cheap as sage brush. The ladies gathered in such force when the news of the amazing bargains to be had was noised about that the venerable salesman came to the conclusion that he would be justified in rais-ing the rent of an establishment that had so enormous a trade. When the milliper returned and looked at her empty shelves and the entries in the cash-book, she fell to the floor in a fit of aggravated hysteries. Her proxy to the hoo.

MUSIC.

THE ESSIPOFF-THOMAS CONCERTS.

It seemed as though Mme. Essipoff had fairly exhausted the catalogue of surprises, and that no matter how difficult the feats she might perform, no mat ter how extraordinary the merits that she might exhibit one would feel no astonishment, though one might have the keepest pleasure and enjoyment. Yet we must confess that we have been completely disap-pointed, and that in the most agreeable way, by her renderings of the great Concertos this week, which she has given with Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orehestra. It was no more like the work that she did with the first orchestra that she had than a quartz crystal is like a diamond. There it was, cold, stiff, cou strained, sometimes even lame; here it was warm, bright, sympathetic, sparkling with a thousand beauties which we had never expected. On Wednes-day evening she played the Fourth Concerto of Beethoven and the G minor Concerto of Mendelssohn. In the first of these works she gave us altogether the best rendering of Beethoven that we have had from her yet. It was strong and intellectual, while full of sentiment and delicacy, and one could hardly be-lieve that it was the same pianist who had played the plece two weeks before. The improvement in the Mendelssohn Concerto was no less marked, and the Finale especially was a marvellous exhibition of bravura

Last night she played a new concerto by Saint Saens (Op. 22), and the First Concerte of Chopin. The Saint Saens Concerto is a brilliant, sparkling work of the modern French school, full of difficulties, and on the whole decidedly attractive and taking. Mmc. Essipoff played a base retreat from what we know to be our duty, and it as only she can, with an abandon and fire that fairly

full of the dreamy sentiment passion which is demanded by Chopin's music above all other. In all of these works she was more than seconded by Mr. Thomas and the orchestra. So complete was the sympathy between them, so perfectly identica their intentions, that the piano seemed only like a promnent instrument in the orchestra, never overwhelmed, never gaining undue prominence. The matinee this afternoon promises to be one of the most interesting con certs of the whole series.

PACIFIC MAIL ACCOMMODATIONS.

A PROTEST FROM PASSENGERS. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE LINE CONDEMNED-THE

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE TRANSIT OF PASSEN-GERS FROM NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO WHOLLY INADEQUATE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The accompanying protest from passengers who left New-York on the 18th of October last for San Francisco, in the steamer Colon, has been sent to me to have published for the benefit of those who may contemplate a trip to California by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company via the Isthmus of Panama. From the accounts received by me from relatives and invalid friends who were passengers in the Colon and Salvador, I know that the protest of these passengers relates but a small part of the grievances to which they were subjected, and I conceive it due to travelers, and to the public generally, that they be put on their guard against such treatment. I therefore respectfully ask that you will give the inclosed a space in your paper. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. SCOTT FILLEBROWN,

Captain United States Navy. Navy-Yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 6, 1876.

The cabin passengers who sailed from New-York on the 18th of October last, for Aspluwall, in the steamer Colon, and from Panama to San Francisco on the steamer Saivador, indignant at the outrages and shameful treatment received at the hands of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, do hereby protest against the gross misserpresentation and deception practised by said company by its public advertagements and circulars, and through its agents in the East, to induce unsuspecting persons to take passage in their ships, and we do feel it to be our duly to apprise the public generally of the condition of affairs on this line, and especially to warn all invalids to place no reliance upon the rose-tinted statements of the company concerning the "delights" and "comforts" of "a trip on their steamers," less they should suffer the same privations, inconvenences, and disappointments we have suffered. There were 47 cabin passengers ticketed through from New-York to San Francisco, the agents well knowing that only a portion of them could be accommodated ou the Pacific side. Many of these were in delicate health, invalids, who were assured, particularly those who procured tickels at the Boston Agency, "that they should receive every attention and comfort throughout the trip; that at the Istimus they would be transferred to a ship with all the 'princely' appointments of the Colon." At the Isthmus we were transferred to the Salvador, a small coaster, a steamer wholly unlineates, so that many of the passengers, and among them young girls and children, were ooliged to sleep in the saloon, upon settees and on the floor, for seventeen nights, and with no piace to wash or dryss, save by the courtesy of fellow passengers, and the possenger list was greatly increased by additions at way ports.

General masthess, uncleanliness and film characterized the gentlement's closets. They are unfit for use and are the resort of the servants of the sinp. The state rooms are furnished with common, unity and maty bedding. The table cloths and mapsine The cabin passengers who sailed from New-York on

JUBILEE OF YALE ALUMNI.

A FESTIVAL OF SONGS, PARCES, MINSTREL PERFORM-ANCES, AND ADDRESSES AND A DINNER.

The Yale Cellege Alumni Association of New-York gave its first annual Thanksgiving Jubilee at the Union League Theater last evening. The jubilee of the undergraduates of Yale College takes place on the Tuesday previous to Thanksgiving Day, and the programme consists of numetral performances, addresses, poems, and farces.

The first of these meetings of which any account has

The entertainment last evening consisted of songs by the the Class of '70, and a philosophical oration by W. A. Linn of the Class of '68, after which Poole's travesty of 'Hamlet" was ably acted by members of the Alumni Association, assisted by amateurs from Brooklyn.

exercises throughout, though less bolsteron, toan undergraduates would have preferred, had not too much of the dignity of the bench, the bar, and the pulpit, and the old cathusiasm of earlier years was revived in the breast of many a placid gentieman who thought never again to have renewed the experiences of his college days. If. P. Hatch of the Class of '74, who personated the "melancholy bane" in the travesty of "Hamlet," barlesqued the pensive grace of the character with a charming solemnity, which called forth the hoartiest appliance. After the regular expresses, a support was served to the Union League Club House, and wintil title formainly had been preserved until that hour vanished under the hieral and judicious treatment of the entertainment committee, and songs and toasts followed each other in rapid succession until an early hour this morning.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT PROBABILITIES. For New-England, increasing southerly winds veering to westerly, cloudy weather and snow, followed by a decided fall in temperature during the af-

rnoon and evening. For the Middle States and lower take region, decidedly colder northerly to westerly winds and areas of mow, fol-lowed by clearing weather and rusing barometer in the southern and western portions.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Morning. Noon. Night.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

[The diagram shows the become the variations in this city as teather inches. The perpendiculer lines are divisions of time for the 1th bears are decisions of time for the 1th bears are seding midnight. The central horizontal line marks 30 inches hight extensive. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those bours.]

The fall of the curve of pressure after the neonday rise yesterday was remarkably rapid. Temperature rose during the afternoon several degrees. These conditions portend storm.

Rain or snow and high wind may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity. If there is a snowfall it will at first be wet snow. The storm is not likely to be of long continuance, and there is probability of a clearing sky on Sunday, succeeded by very cold weather.

PUBLIC OPINION.

If it should turn out that the Democrats If it should turn out that the Democratics have secured their needed elector by a trick, or by something which will be regarded as a trick, they will lose the sympathy of a good many persons who have been dissatisfied with the course of affairs in doubtful States.

—[N. Y. Evening Post (Ind. Rep.)

The self-control of the honest Republicans in the present crisis is simply phenomenal. Like other honest people, the honest Republicans must have observed fine proceedings of the Louisiann Returning Board with daily increasing wrath at the revetation of fraud and trickery. How men can be so mad as honest Republicans must be and not make any more noise about it passes comprehension.—[Burfale Courier (Dem.)

What does the country now witness? Not one Resublican of prominence and distinction has dared to raise his voice in denunciation of this conspiracy against the public liberties. William M. Evaris, who so eloquently predicted the consequences of the Louisiana fraud of two years ago, is dumb in the presence of a far greater crime when his prediction is on the eve of accomplishment.—[Harrisburgh Patriot (Dem.)

As regards the merits of the question, we repeat that if any elector saw the force or our argument, and took our view of the nature of the crists, he would have done right in following our advice; if he did not share our opinions, he would have done wrong. How done right in following our advice; if he did not share our opinions, he would have done wrong. How done any caucus mornilist dare to take to us of the "strictly ministerial" nature of the elector's functions when he knows that he himself would heartly approve the diversion of a vote if it were discovered on the modol of difficulties, and on the whole of taking. Mme. Essipoff played an abandon and fire that fairly ty. The Chopin work, which is was magnificently done, (find.) As regards the merits of the question, we

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS IN A MORE SUNNY TEMPER. SEVERAL THINGS CONDUCE TO MORE AMICABLE

FEELINGS-IMPEACHMENT-OREGON-IMPORTANT SENATE DECISION ON JOINT RULES. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- To-day there is an evident improvement in the political situation. Both parties are in better temper. This is a great point gained. Almost no angry talk was heard in the cloak-rooms and corridors on the Democratic side of the House, and the number of good-humered conversations that took place between Republicans and Democrats during the progress of the dull business of private bill day, showed that the irritated feeling of yesterday had already begun to evaporate. Evidently the failure of the hot-headed project to impeach the President has had the effect of causing them to take a calmer view of what they are in the habit of calling the crisis. The backbone of the Democratic party is in the South. Its Southern members flatly refuse to place themselves in the attitude of hostility to the Government, or to take any course likely to arouse the war prejudices of the North. Last night some of the Northern members felt bitterly toward them, but this morning there are few who do not think it would have been bad policy to assault Gea. Grant. The consequences of such a course, they now begin to see, would be to arouse on behalf of the President the sympathy and support of a large class of people who are at present indifferent or hostile to him.

The Republicans are also in better temper to-day. Yesterday they were not all able to foresee the results of the Oregon fraud. They now believe it to be impotent. The forms of law, and even the false certificate of the Governor, show that the Republican Electors were chosen. They were a majority of the Electoral College, and their return is the only legal one.

Another important point in the direction of a speedy settlement of the disputed election was gamed in the Senate by the almost unanimous action of that body in sustaining the ruling of its President that the joint rules are not in force. Only five Democratic Senators voted no on this motion. All the Republicans and a majority of the Democrats reaffirmed the position taken by the Senate last session, that the Twenty-second Joint Rule passed out of existence when the Senate informed the House that it would no longer be bound by it. The only serious attempt made on the Democratic side to maintain the existence of the rule was by Mr. Merrimon of North Carolina, who struggled in vain against the network of argument woven around him by Mr. Edmunds, and was finally completely floored when his record of last session was thrown at him. In that session Mr. Merrianon signed the report of the committee on which the Senate acted. This he explained to-day by saying that he acted hastily and without due consideration of the subject. But the reading of certain remarks made by him in the Senate after the report was submitted seemed to take away from him this last resort.

Mr. Saulsbury made a short speech in favor the existence of the rule; but Mr. Bayard, as might have been expected from his high character for consistency, unwilling to stultify himself for partisan purposes, in a compact and forcible argument completely overturned the theory of Mr. Randall and the House Democrats that a joint rule can only be repealed by the action of both Houses. He showed that a joint rule differs from a law in that there is no power behind it to execute it, and made it clear that as soon as one of two coordinate bodies ceases to recognize the existence of a joint rule it necessarily terminates, because neither House can coerce the other to obey it. Mr. Morton made a characteristically vigorous ar-

gument on the same side of the question. The only Democrats who voted against sustaining the decision of President Ferry were Messrs. Merrimon, Maxey, McCreery, Whyte, and Withers. Mr. Sauls bury was paired with Mr. Cameron, so that the whole Democratic voting strength in favor of the existence of the rule amounted to six. Mr. Thurman did not vote at all. The following Democrats voted with the Republicans to sustain Mr. Ferry's ruling: Messrs, Bayard, Cockrell, Cooper, Dennis, Eaton, Kernan, McDonald, Price, Randolph, and Wallace, This action of the Senate is of the highest importance. It destroys the only foundation the Demo crats have had for their claim that the House can of its own motion refuse to count the electoral vote

Not the least among the many hopeful signs of the clearing up of the political horizon which have revealed themselves to-day is the prompt action of the House Judiciary Committee on Mr. McCrary's reso-A double quartet of old Yale gies claims sang the House Judiciary Committee on Mr. McCrary's reso-songs dear to the college during the intermissions. The lution for a joint committee to report on the proper method of ascertaining and counting the electoral vote. The resolution was introduced only yesterday, but was considered at the meeting of the committee this morning and ordered to be reported forthwith. It is understood that the committee were unanimously in its favor.

> SOUTHERN MEN IN A WORTHY ROLE. INFLAMMATORY TALK DISCOURAGED BY THEM-BENJAMIN BILL AND OTHERS OPPOSE IMPEACH-MENT. [DY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIDUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 8.-The calmuss and moderation of the Southern representatives in Congress is a striking fact in the situation. The Northern Demo-erats have lost their temper and heads, and are trying to precipitate a grave menace to the public peace. The embers from the South, on the other hand, constantly inculcate prudent counsels. The scheme for impeachpartisan feeling, was only defeated by the resolute opposition of nearly the entire conthern delegation, who under the lead of Benjamin Hill of Georgia, stubbornly refused to have anything to do with the project. The position of these gentlemen is that peace must not be imperiled for the chance of securing a party triumph, and that, no matter how threatening the situation of affairs may become, a way out of it can be found without a resort to arms.

Is conversation to day, Mr. Hill said that if the people of this country were not capable of settling the disputed Presidential question without violence, they were not fit to have a President, and ought to be governed by a hereditary monarch. He said he had confidence in the wisdom of the people, and felt sure that they would not sustain any movement likely to jeopardize the public tranquility. If the representatives of the people here in Washington could not settle amicably the present dif-ficulty, they ought to go home and give their constituents a chance to put wiser men in their places. For party purposes, he said, he had been put in a false attitue before the North in the late canvass, but those who know his record and disposition will bear him out in saying that no man deprecates ultra measures more than he, or is more earnestly determined to maintain the interests of the whole Union; he could see no contingency growing out of the present situation that would justify either party in precipitating an armed conflict. Mr. Hill believes that public opinion will demand of Con-gress a speedy and peaceable solution of the whole ques-tion. He thinks well of Mr. McC ary's proposition introduced yesterday for a joint committee of both Houses to report some legal or constitutional measure to meet the

present emergency.

Mr. Hill's views seem to be entertained by nearly every influential Democrat from the Southern States, and it is a remarkable circumstance that the Representatives of the section which precipitated the country into a civil war in 1861 should now by their moderation and fairness do so much toward averting a like calamity.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Dec. 8, 1876.
The Democrats of the House to-day constituted their Advisory Committee, authorized at the caucus last even-ing, as follows: Messra. Hewitt of New-York, Randall of Pennsylvania, Wood of New-York, Watterson of Kentucky, Stephens of Georgia, Sparks of Illinois, Atkins of Tennessee, Payno of Ohio, Holman of Indiana, Warren Tennessee, Payne of Ohio, Holman of Indiana, Warren of Massachusetts, and Lamar of Mississippi. The committee was in session to-night until a late hour. The plan proposed among members to-day was to issue immediately an address to the people on the political situation, and to invoke an expression of public opinion by public meetings and otherwise in favor of Tilden and against the Republicans.

There was also some talk over the investigations to be conducted in the Southern States under the auspices of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was admitted that it would be well to make direct investigations in those States, and for this purpose it was recom-mended to increase the number of the committee by the addition of three members. The Committee on Privi-leges and Elections will hold a meeting te-morrow to

determine this question finally. It may be stated from the opinions expressed by members that sub-committees will be sent.

The President will communicate to both Houses of Congress at an early day full answers as to their resolu-Congress at an early day full answers as to their resolu-tions of inquiry respecting the use of troops. He will present evidence as to the condition of affairs in the Southern States, including Virginia, which the Demo-erats will recret to have published. Instead of worry-ing him with their resolutions, the Democrats have given him an opportunity which he is glad to embrace. The usual Friday Cabinet session was held to-day, and

lasted about two hours. All the members were present The conversation was general upon prominent now engaging the attention of the people, but it has not been learned that important action of any kind was taken by the Cabinet in relation thereto. At the close of the session the Cabinet officers with their ladies took lunch with the President and his family.

The signal service observer at Cape Henry reports to the chief signal officer as follows: "The two-masted schooner Fannic K. Shaw, Capt. John H. Balero, tonnage 295, from St. Mary's, Ga., bound to Baltimore, loaded with pine limbler, rain ashore opposite this station last night at 7 o'clock. The crew, eight all told, are safe. Assistance has been sent for."

The President has recognized Charles Henrotin as Consul of Belgium, at Chicago, and Cusimiro Castro as Consul, ad interim, of Mexico, at Brownsville, Texas.

LIFE INSURANCE.

REFUTATION OF THE SLANDERS AGAINST THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY-A CARD FROM PRESIDENT STEDWELL. NEWARK, Dec. 6, 1976.

During the past week various parties have been busy, in the public journals, by verbal statements and by printed circulars, in attacking the history, the isiness, and the standing of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company. As we have always sought to conduct our business with fairness and courtesy toward competitors, we have been reluctant to believe that any respectable company would stoop to the low resource of coarse slander. While these attacks emanated merely from malicious and disappointed agents, we refrained from giving them any public notice; but we now ascertain that the men whose names were first used were but the tools of jealous rivals. We are therefore constrained, by a sense of justice to the interests we represent, to make the following statement:

First: The pecuntary condition of this company is excellent, its assets first-class, and its surplus large. Second: This company is rapidly increasing its business in a legitimate way, issuing over 5,000 new policies annually.

Third: Any statement that this company is interested in any manner in the Continental Life, or in the stock of the Continental Life, or is endeavoring to save anything for the stockholders of that company, is false.

Fourth: Any statement that this company has any arrang-ment with the receiver of the Continental, or has received any favors at his hands, or expects any, is false. Fifth: Any statement that this company is taking any advantage of the unfortunate condition of the policyholders of the Continental, or is using toward them coercion, misrepresentation or deception, is false.

Sixth: Any statement that this company is issuing only term policies in exchange for Continental policies, is fulse. Secenth: Any statement alleging complicity with the

Continental officers in any form, or community of interest between persons connected with the two companies or that any work is being done for individual profit, is Eighth: We regard the men who have been heretofore

sured in the Continental as legitimate subjects for life insurance solicitation. We offer to them, as to all other magnable persons, such terms as may be acceptable to them and not injurious to us. No coercion is used; no misrepresentation is authorized; no deception is practiced. We simply propose to utilize the prospective dividen's pay able on their Continental policies for the pur-pose of immediate insurance. We propose this upon terms which we regard as liberal to the policy-holders; but we do it not because we owe any protection to them, but only for the reason that we desire, in common with all life companies, to increase the volume of our paying business. We are under no obligation whatever to policy-holders of the Continental. We treat them as we seek to treat all men, with fairness and justice. This is all there is of fire under this dense cloud of smoke.

Ninth: We expect to increase our business, to increase our assets, to increase our income, to increase our surplus, and in doing this to protect many unfortunate policy-holders. Believing this business to be strictly egitimate, we shall protect ourselves from the malicious slanders of enemies by whatever power the law affords.

J. H. Stedwell, President.

RECENT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Westfield (N. Y.) Republican (Republic THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE and approclated to need commendation at our hands. It occupies the highest position among metropolitan newspapers, and its interances and influence have weight everywhere. Its ability as an exponent of the literary, artistic, scientific, social, and political aspects of the time is great and unquestioned. All who take and carefully read The TRIBUSE will find it a faithful reflex of all orthy events in both hemispheres.

From The Skaneateles (N. Y.) Demo THE TRIBUNE is too well known to the public generall, to need any kind of introduction from us or any one cise. Its merits as a great political and news logrand are conceded by friend and foe alike. All that talent, experience and money can do to make a newspa per successful is certainly given to THE TEIRUNE, and one who is a censtant reader of it cannot fall to know all that is desirable to know of what is going on

World.

From The Fort Jereis (N. F.) Gazette.

THE TRIBUNE is without a doubt "the leading A nerican newspaper." It is well worth the price of subscription asked for it.

Price of subscription asked for it.

From The Beaver (Penn.) Argus and Radical (Rep.)
We need scarcely remind our readers that
The Trine's still retains its old place at the head of
American journalism, and that neither the wide-awake
musiness man nor the progressive politician can afford to
do without its stated visits. What a man or woman
can't learn in The Trinu's is hardly worth learning.

From The Smethport (Penn.) Mirror (Rep.)
The reputation of THE TRIBUNE is so worldwide that it stands in no need of recommendation at our hands. It is unquestionably one of the ablest news-papers on the globe.

popers on the globe.

Pron The Media (Penn.) American (Republican.)

THE TRIBUNE has a circulation as substantial as that of any paper in the world, but with new attractions it will do yet better. Its position in the late Presidential contest, and in the pending political crisis, has been the bugie-call for the return of all its old antislavery supports.

From the listly dury (Penn.) Star and Seasinel (Republican.)

THE NEW-YORK DALLY TRIBUNE, in point of

Lating and an end of editorial

From the Gettybory (Penn.) Star and seature (Reparcian).

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, in point of high-toned literary contributions, independent editorial management, varied contents, and general make up, stands at the head of American Journalism. Under Whitelaw Reid's editorship THE TRIBUNS has made a great stride forward, and to-day occupies a much higher place of Journalism than that which deservedly gave The Tamons so high a reputation under the management of its founder, Horace Greeley. While we cannot indorse its entire editorial poles, we regard it the newspaper of the country, nadependent and fearless in its editorial atterances, and thoroughly reliable in its news department. The Tribune pays heavily for the latest news, but requires its correspondents to deal with facts, rather than sensational rumors, and in this respect differs widely from most of its cotemporaries. It is besides high-toned and healthful in the character of the matter admitted to its columns. We cordially commend it to all who wish a first-chaspaper.

Those in want of a good, substantial and reliable New-York paper cannot do better than to subscribe for The Tribune. We have been a constant reader of it for years, and we honestly believe it to be to-day the best and most valuable paper published in the United States. Subscribe for it, and our word for it you will never regret it.

From The Portmouth (N. R.) Journal (Rep.)

The Eribenne is a vizorous sheet, and it

From The Portraouth (N. H.) Journal (Rep.)
THE TRIBUNE is a vigorous sheet, and it would be well if it found its way into every family of the country.

"TRIBUNES ALL GONE." To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In my walk this morning down Seventh-

ave. from Forty-fourth-st. to Tenth-st., soon after 8 o'clock, I could not get a single copy of The Tribune, either of the newsboys or at the stands. "Tribuses all gone," was the reply. If you will load the newsboys a little heavier on this line, you will oblige several moderately early risers. W. W. W. W. W. West Fenth-st., Dec. 8, 1876.

THE LATE DR. SEARS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your notice this morning of the death of Dr. Sears speaks of him as having been the editor of The International Review. As this is an error, will you please make the proper correction, and believe us very New-York, Dec. 8, 1876.

"THE SAME, BUT DIFFERENT."-Mistress-Well, Bridget, is there a tire in my room! Bridget (a new importation)-Sure, Mim, yis, there's a fire-but it's out.—[Fun.

An Optical Delusion.—Rose—Oh, dear me, here comes that dreadful Mr. Snobkins. I do hope he won't see us. Augustna—No fear of that, dearest. Don't you see—he has his eyeglass in his eye.—(Funny Folks.

Shakespeare says, "Care is no cure, but rather corresive, for things that are not to be remedied." We cannot associate care and corresion, however, with B. T. Batb. Fa at Toliet Seap, for it saves care, and its deliciously emolilent. This new toilet soop is the highest achievement of a well-known manufacturer, for its perfect purity and pleasus reaction on the akin are combined with a awest natural

LATEST SHIP NEWS

[For other Ship News see Third Page.] Steamship Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannan Dec. 5, will make and pass to Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with make, and pass to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Bark Ricordo (Ital.), Consigliero, London 77 days, with

ngar. Bark T. K. Welden, Colson, Bordeaux 65 days, in ballast. Bark Betty (Swed.), Svensen, Rio Janeiro 56 days, with

Brig Erie, Sparks, Fernandina 15 days, with lumber.

Steamships France, for London; Carondelet, for Pernandina Richmond, for Norfolk; ships Washington, for Liverpool; Emerald Isle, for London; Darks Success, for Port Natal; Burnside, for Naples; Lvngoer, for Antwerp; Mercator, for Queenstown; Pearl, for Bristol; Contest, for Rio Janeiro; Ocean, Rossid, and Hessel, for —; brig Silas N. Martin, for Vera Cruz.

SAILFD BY WAY OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Schrs. F. A. Pike, Ned Sumter, and C. Carroll, for Boston; M. H. Read, Ann T. Sipple, and M. N. Townsend, for New. Bedford; Mary Miller and Oliver Ames, for Providence; J. M. Bayles, for Pawtucket; J. K. Mundell, for New-London; Win Parron, for New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, moderate; S.; eloudy.

WIND—Sunset, moderate; S.; cloudy,

CORMIGN POINTS.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. S.—The Human Line steamship City of
Dublin (from Liverpool yeaterday), sailed hence for New York

to-day. The Cunard Line steamship Bussia, Cook, from New

York Nov. 29, arrived here at 9 o'clock to-night. The Wil
lams & Guion Line steamship Haba, Beddoe, from Now-York

Nov. 28, arrived at 8:15 p. m.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 8.—Arrived, steamship Ontario, from

Liverpool for Philadelphia

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Sailed Dec. 3. Clifton, Addie R. Warner,

Ann Elizabeth; 6th, Duisberg, Maury, Capt. Christenson;

7th, Ocean Traveler, Mand, Nauthius, Portlaw, Arrived Dec.

4 Tomasito, Nettle, American Union, Idea, San Pietro, Nuovo

Monde; 7th, Eva Parker, latter at Decl. Juan F. Pearson,

Lake Meganitic, Josephine, Capt. Ganion; 8th, Castleroy,

Franconia, latter at Queenstown.

PORT BOYAL S. C., Dec. 8.—Sailed, steamship City of Dallas for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Dec. S.—Cleared, barks Lars, for Amsterdam;
Niggars, for Cork or Falmouth for orders.
DELAWARE BESAKWATER, Dec. S.—Arrived, bark Guiseppi
Ve.di, from Glasgow. Ve. di, from Glasgow.

NEW-ORLEANS. Dec. S.—Arrived at the Passes, steamship
Hudson, from New York: ship Belle O'Brien, from Liverpools
barks bristol, from Dankirk; Castor, from Earcelona; Wanderer, from Bordeaux. Cleared, steamsinp Warrior, for Liverpool.

erpool.
FBILADELPRIA. Dec. 8.—Arrived. steamships J. 18. Shriver,
Her. Baltimore; Hercules, Swazey. Fall kiver; schr. Bow.
doint, Randall, Portland. Cleared, steamsoft H. L. Gaw.
Plerson, and J. Shriver, Her, for Baltimore; barks Francechine, lemardt, for Cork or Falmouth; Zillia, Morine, for
Glascow.

Glasgow.

Roston, Dec. 8.—Arrived, steamship Glancus, Bearse, fron Rose York; sehrs, Mary Farron, McCarthy, from Rondout; Hembelen, Chifford, from Hoboken. Clearce, steamships Atlas, Hosenson, and Usernan, Horne, for Laverpool; althy Wemins, Castle, Bridgman, for London; barks Aleppo, Falconer, for Liverpool; Scotland, Rogers, for New-Orleans.

NEW INTERPRETATION OF KEY.

Parties whose names appear in The MERCANTILE AGENCE Reference Book rated worth above \$20,000 are respectfully informed that a general reduction will take place in the Ratings or Estimates of Capital by the operation of the New KEY, which will be adopted in the January Book, no

Timely notice is thus given, that those who feel that they have not shared in the general shrinkage of values consequent upon the depression of the past three years may have opporunity to show cause why their ratings should not be red n common with all others. Statements from such po will be most glady received, and if on investigation the found to justify it, a rating in accordance with the facts

found to justify it, a rating in accordance who are be given.

A circular explanatory of the New Key, and how it will affect the ratine of the party applying, will be sent by the undersigned on application. Our representatives will be glad to dersigned on application. Our representatives will be glad to designed on apply and the convenient to visit our offices, all on any who may not find it convenient to visit our offices.

DUN, BARLOW & Co., 335 Broadway.

The Latest Hotel Reduction.

LELAND'S STRUKEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-finth-sts., New York: 100 rooms reduced to \$3; 2:0 rooms to \$3 50, with-board, Booms, without board, \$1 per day and upward. Convenient to all places of interest to the visitor.

ELY-BERRIAN-On Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1876, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., Mr. John A. Ely to Miss Mary E. Berrian, daughter of the late Cornelius A. Berrian. HANNAHS-MERSHON-At East Hampton, L. I., by Rev. G. M. Stokes, Frederick W. Hannahs of N. N. J., to Miss Grace T. Mershon, daughter of the Is S. L. Mershon.

NASH-YOUNGS-On Thursday, Dec. 7, 1876, at t dence of the bride's purcouts, by the Rt. Rev. A. N John, D. D., Bishop of Long Island, David Nash to A daughter of Thos. F. Youngs, esq. RAYMOND-MAYNARD-In Boston, Dec. 4, by Rev. F. E. Tower, D. D., William Raymond of New-York to Grace Leith, daughter of the late Samuel J. Maynard of Boston No cards.

Avenue M. E. Church, Brookiya, L. I., by the Rev. Emory J. Haynes, Jennie, daughter of T. J. Williams, esq., to Gil-bert C. H. Stiles. WEEMS-CARRINGTON-At Petersburg, Va., Thursday, Dec. 7, by Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, D. D., Benj. F. Weems of Houston, Texas, to Maria N., daughter of Dr. Wm. F. Car-

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full All Nouce and address.

ADAMS—On Friday, Dec. 8, 1876, Augeline M., wife of J. E. Adams, aged 67 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 238. West Seventeeuth-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. tecuti-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.
CONGER—At Elizabeth, N. J., on the 7th inst., Mrs. Mary P.
Conger, widow of the late Elizaben. Ongor, aged 65 years.
Funeral services will be held at the High Street Presbyterian
Church, Newars, N. J., this (Sainclay) afternoon at 3
o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.
Boston papers please copy.

o, at 1 20 clock p. m.

JACKSON—On Thursday, Dec. 7, Letitia Jane Macauley,
wife of George T. Jackson, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend
the funeral at her late residence, No. 138 Last Twentysixth-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 1 p. m. MCLACHLAN-On Friday, Dec. S, William McLachlan a nayear of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the readence of
his son-in-law, John Patterson, 316 West Twentieth-st., on
Monday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Monday, the 11th inst, at 1 o'clock.

HEWITT-On Thursday night, bec. 7, Marion I., daughter of
Agnes and the late (fenry S. Hewitt aged 10 years, 3
months, and 26 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral from her take residence, No. 149 East
Eighteentheat, on Monday morning, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock. NEWELL Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 7, Charles Stark Newell, the only surviving son of the late Samuel and Elis-abeth Stark Newell, in his 63d year. Relatives, iriends, and members of the Xavier Union are re-

Relatives, iriends, and members of the Xavier Union are re-spectfully invited to attend the functual from the Church of St. Michael, West. Thirty-second-st. near Ninth-ave, on Saturcay, the 6th just, at 11:30 a.m. Interment at Mt. Arbaro, Mass. New-mampalire, Philadelphia, Boston, and Albany papers please copy.

SEARS—Dec. 7, 1876, of angina pectoris. Edward I. Sears,
LL. D., New-York, editor of the National Quarterly Review,
in the 57th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Grand Central Hotel, Saturday, Dec. 9, 3 p. m. The friends are respectfully invited.

At a meeting of the Nashville Bor, held in the City of Nash ville, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1876, to take action with regard to the death of A. D. Ottarson, one of its members, the following

preamble and resolutions were adopted:

A. D. Ottarson was born in the City of New-York on the
14th day of June, 1846. He was the son of Franklin J. Ottarson, esq., who for many years was connected with The New-York Tribune, and under whose personal supervision he re-ceived his early education and a scholarly training. The deceased came to Nashville in the year 1867. He has resided here ever since, and was married eight years ago to the rister of our fellow-townsman. Charles Nelson, esq. He was admit-ted to the bar to 1872, and has practiced his profession since then, until several months ago he was smitten down by a faral disease, of the effects of which, and after suffering untold agonice and pains, he died at his residence in this city on Thanks

giving day, the 30th of November, 1876, at 10 p. m.

A. D. Ottarson was a modest, kind hearted gentleman, with A. D. Ottarson was a modest, kind-nested genterns, with many good qualities which endeared him to numerous riceds. He leaves his wife and two little children 'mourning the un-timely loss of one who was to them a moviel husband and father. As a lawyer he promised well, and his untired and close exertions in the study of his profession, aided by his nat-ural talents, would have soon given him occasion to make his over. If each had, sayed him.

mar 4 if death had spared him.

In view of the deplorable loss of their departed brother, be it
Resolved, by the members of the Bar of Nashville, in meeting assembled. That we deeply sympathize with the family of

the deceased.

Resolved further, That we attend the funeral from the residence of the family, No. 103 Jefferson-st., on the 2d of Decem

ber, 1876, 2 p. m.

Resolved further, That the secretary of this meeting be requested to furnish the city papers and The New-York Tribune with copies of these resolutions for publication, and that we also present a copy to the widow of our departed brother.

JOHN RUHM, HORACE H. HARRISON, JAMES M. QUARLES, Sec. NEILS. BROWN, Chairman, M. T. BRYAN, Sec.

Special Notices.

Albert Smith, 516 Sixth ave., one door below Thirty-firsts., New York, dealer in MEATS, POULFRY, GAME, VEG-ETABLES, FISH, OYSTERS, &c. "Good Reef a specialty," City and country orders receive prompt attention. Branches, 216 West Thirty-fifth-st., 549 Ninth-ave.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for pulmonary and authmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from emment men who

Choice Funeral Flowers. First-class artists. High prices out of fashion. CRUTTENDEN, 945 Broadway.

Post-Office Notice.—The foreign mais for the week ending ATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1876, will close at this office on TUES-Post-Office Notice.—The foreign main for the week entiting SATVIIDAY, Dec. C, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 5:30 a.m.for foreign per steamship Montana, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 6 a.m., for Europe, by steamship Post of Europe, by steamship Post of Europe, by steamship Het dec, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 9 a.m. for Europe, by steamship City of Inchmond, via Queenstown; (cerrespondence for Germany and Soulisad to be forward by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 9 a.m., for Soulish and Soulisad to be forward by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 9 a.m., for Soulish and Soulisad to be forward by this steamer must be specially addressed; and at 9 a.m., for Europe, by steamship America, via Souliship, ton and Breucer. The steamship Montana, Partini, and Cify of Richmond will not take mais for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for Nassau, N. P., will leave San Francisco Jan. I. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Jan. I. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Tow 2.